

blow the butterflies out to sea. He gives, as an example, a very small race of *Argynnis aglaja* that has evolved on the tiny wind and wave-swept island of Flodday at the southern extremity of the Outer Hebrides. A similar argument might apply to Lundy *jurtina*.

As with ssp. *cassiteridum*, the underside markings of the male butterflies were more distinct than in the English race and rather paler on the hindwings. The same description applies to the females, in which the central median band of the hindwings was often very pale. Not enough butterflies were examined to note any definite tendency in the upperside markings of either sex, although from what was seen it is likely that the males generally have a larger expanse of fulvous than the mainland form and that the females have a greater tendency to show fulvous in the forewing "cell" area than in ssp. *insularis*.

#### Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Mr David Wilson for photographing the specimens depicted in Plate G.

#### References

- Emmet, A.M. & Heath, J., 1989. *The Moths and Butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland*, Vol. 7, Part 1. Harley Books, Colchester.
- Ford, E.B., 1945. *Butterflies*. The New Naturalist series, Collins, London.

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#### *Nola confusalis* H.-S. (Lep.: Nolidae) in north-west Kent and Moray.

A specimen of this species visited my garden m.v. light at Dartford on 9.vi.1996, to be followed by another on 11.vi.1996. Chalmers-Hunt (*Butterflies and Moths of Kent*, sup. in *Ent. Rec.* **74**: 79, 1962) states that this moth appears to be extinct in West Kent (VC 16), and this is not contradicted in 1980 in a further supplement, while Plant (*Larger Moths of the London Area*, 1993) confirms its continued absence in the Kent portion extending twenty miles from central London.

The large area of Joydens Wood which lies close to my address has probably retained this moth over the intervening one hundred and thirty years in view of its comparative inaccessibility as a private woodland until the Second World War, and despite partial destruction by the Forestry Commission subsequently.

In view of the apparent scarcity and local nature of the species in parts of Scotland it is perhaps worth noting that I took two specimens at Granttown-on-Spey, Moray on 22.vi.1985, especially as the species is not recorded for the well-worked neighbouring area of Badenoch, Inverness-shire by Harper (*Ent. Rec.* **66**: 58), nor by Barbour for Banffshire (*Ent. Rec.* **88**: 1) nor for Aberdeenshire and Kincardine by Palmer (*Ent. Rec.* **86**: 33) in his excellent review of the lepidoptera of these two counties.— B.K. WEST, 36 Briar Road, Dartford, Kent DA5 2HN.